

# Newport Mercury

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## The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—  
**JOHN P. SANBORN,**  
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June 1, 1857, and is now in its thirty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable foreign and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the Newport Mercury is a valuable commodity to business men. It is given free of charge to all who are unable to pay for it. Specimen copies sent free, and special rates given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6, Order United American Mechanics, Charles H. Clarke, Concllor; W. H. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.

COMMODORE COMMANDERY No. 75, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

EXETER LODGE No. 49, I. O. O. F., Geo. R. Chase, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Boone, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

KNIGHTS LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; J. H. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.

PRINCEVALE LODGE No. 326, K. of H., Dictator, Henry R. Lawton; Reporter, C. H. Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

RENEWAL LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Julius G. Lutz, Chancellor; Herbert H. Marsh, Recorder of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, John H. Wetherell; Dictator, P. Hall, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

## Local Matters.

News was received here yesterday of the sudden death in New York, Thursday, of Mr. James Mahoney, formerly for several years master mechanic at the Old Colony works in this city. He was a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons and of Washington Commandery, K. T., of this city. His remains will be taken to Fall River where the funeral will be solemnized at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He leaves a wife and two daughters and one son.

The candidates for positions behind the line on the Yale football eleven are to come to Newport next month and put themselves under the instruction of Mr. W. T. Bull of this city, the old full-back of the team. Mr. Bull has secured from his grandfather, Major Bull, permission to use a lot near the One-mile corner as a practice ground and the date for beginning the work is fixed for August 20.

A leaky gas lamp at the corner of Broadway and Bay View avenue gave the juveniles of that neighborhood considerable amusement Tuesday evening. The glass and framework of the lamp proper was entirely demolished. The trouble was probably caused by the city workmen in resurfacing the street curb.

The Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting Monday in the Senate chamber of the State House in Providence, following it with a dinner at the Narragansett Hotel. The old board of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year.

The third race meeting of the Newport County hunt will be held at Aquidneck Park on the 20th instant under the direction of Mr. J. J. Dwyer. The programme will comprise five races, including a steeplechase, with good purses for each. The entries will close on the 18th instant.

In order that the street cars may be able to make schedule time during the summer months they will stop to take on and leave passengers only at street crossings. Passengers will do well to keep this arrangement in mind.

Mr. George W. Swinburne, Jr., who has been in Kentucky some time, is at home on a visit to his parents and friends. His wife is with him.

The first of the open air concerts for the season was given by the Newport Band Thursday evening at Morton Park. It was largely attended.

The hook and ladder company expects to receive the new pair of horses, ordered at Tuesday evening's meeting of the City Council, next week.

Mr. Ronald Thomas, of New York, has been in town this week, the guest of his brother, Col. Addison Thomas, of Rhode Island avenue.

Excursions to Newport are now of daily occurrence, and the bathing beach thronged with citizens and strangers from morning to night.

Deputy Sheriff Tilley will spend Sunday on Block Island.

## A Dangerous and Daring Assault.

Mr. Geo. H. Sherman, son of Mr. Thomas E. Sherman of 16 Newport avenue, was the victim last week, Thursday, night of one of the most daring highway robberies ever perpetrated in this city. The young man left Downing Brothers' drug store, where he is employed, about 10:15 on the above evening and wishing for a little fresh air and exercise he started to walk to his home by way of Bull and Kay streets. When in front of the Calvert estate, at the corner of Kay and Ayrault streets, some one jumped suddenly from the shadow and dealt him a heavy blow on the forehead, felling him to the ground. Just how long he remained unconscious he does not know, but it was after 11 o'clock when he finally succeeded in reaching his home. He had an ugly wound on the head which had bled profusely and his face and clothes were covered with blood and dirt, showing that he had been rolled about by his assailants in their search for his pocket.

He suffered very much from the wound and the shock of the affair and was confined to his house until Thursday afternoon.

The police were notified of the affair, but as yet they have been unable to obtain any clue to the perpetrators. They are of the opinion that Mr. Sherman was mistaken for somebody else.

## The Hunt Wedding.

At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon Kay chapel was again the scene of an important society wedding, the high contracting parties being Passed Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., and Miss Catherine Howland, daughter of Mr. Richard M. Hunt of Newport and Washington. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. J. Magill, rector of Trinity church, assisted by Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New York, and Mr. Gaillard Hunt acted as best man. Palms, plants and wild flowers were the decorations for the chapel. The guests included most of the cottage colony. A wedding breakfast, served by Pinard at the residence of the bride's parents, followed the ceremony and this was attended by the more intimate friends of the families.

## The Gibbs' Entertainment.

Major and Mrs. Theo. K. Gibbs gave their annual Fourth of July children's entertainment last Saturday and as has invariably been the case it was a grand success. Nearly 3000 children, as far as possible in charge of the teachers of their respective schools, were seated beneath the huge tent on Gibbs avenue and treated to ice cream, cake and candy, and, afterwards, to a fine display of day fireworks.

Later those who had assisted in the work of the entertainment were given a reception by Major and Mrs. Gibbs, at their paternal residence on Gibbs avenue where a delightful time was enjoyed.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting Thursday evening to consider the matter of disposing of the city will and house offal. Mr. James D. Horgan's contract expiring on the 8th instant. Dr. E. R. Storer and Mr. A. B. Almon, of the Sanitary Protection Association, were present and each spoke in advocacy of cremation and in opposition to the present method of towing to sea as a permanency. Both, however, spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which Mr. Horgan, the present contractor, conducted his business and of the care and attention which he gave to the matter, and after some considerable discussion the Board voted to renew last year's contract for five years, the Board reserving the right to cancel it at any time that cremation shall be introduced.

The police have succeeded in capturing the persons who robbed Col. J. N. Bonaparte's cottage on Harrison avenue early last spring. The crime was traced to Edwin C. Mattice, Lutzer Mizer, Mark Jolliffe, and John T. Monaghan, soldiers at Fort Adams, through the local pawnbrokers. The three men pleaded guilty to breaking and entering in the night time and they are now at the Newport county jail awaiting the action of the grand jury in September.

Eosign Henry E. Parmenter, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Parmenter, of this city, has been detached from the Thetis and granted a three months' leave. This is the first opportunity to visit his home which Mr. Parmenter has had in four or five years.

At a special meeting of the School Board Tuesday evening it was voted to hold no more meetings during the vacation, and adjourned to September.

Hon. Calvin S. Brice and family have taken possession of Alderman Fearing's cottage on Annandale road for the season.

Dan Sully, the comedian, has been in town this week.

Mr. Ronald Thomas, of New York, has been in town this week, the guest of his brother, Col. Addison Thomas, of Rhode Island avenue.

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## Bad Drowning Accident.

Messrs. William Wharton Smith and Edward Smith, sons of Mr. Henj. R. Smith, of Philadelphia, a cottage owner on Washington street, started for a sail outside Sunday, accompanied by their friend and guest, Mr. Edward Stewartson, also of Philadelphia. The Messrs. Smith were both expert swimmers and skilled boatmen, and everything went well, notwithstanding a heavy wind from the southwest, until off Brenton's reef. In attempting to round the buoy off this point the large cat-boat was struck by a heavy sea and swamped so suddenly that the three young men were left to battle with the waves without the least thing in the way of a life preserver. Mr. Edward Smith started for the shore and finally the wind and tide being in his favor, he succeeded in reaching it near the Graves Point Fishing Club's quarters. But the other two gentlemen perished, Mr. W. H. Smith, the older brother, undoubtedly losing his life in attempting to save that of his friend who could not swim. A singular feature of the sad affair is that the accident was not seen from the Brenton Reef Lightship, which was but a short distance away and from which assistance could easily have been rendered.

Mr. Smith, the deceased, was a graduate of Harvard in the class of '85, and of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of '88, and was a young man of exceptional promise. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

## The Laundry Fire.

A Big Blaze Saturday Night.

The Newport steam laundry, at the corner of Pond avenue and Warner street, was burned to the ground Saturday evening. The fire originated in the carpet room, a small one story structure attached to the main building on the east, and was discovered by Mr. Leonard at about 8:20. He had just whistled up the tubs to the help on the second floor to know if they were about done work, and receiving the answer "all through" he shut down his engine, noticing as he did so smoke issuing from the carpet room.

The alarm was promptly given, box 28, at the corner of Gould and Warner streets, being pulled as soon as it could be reached, but it had scarcely struck the first round before the flames had spread to every part of the laundry building proper, and no one in the neighborhood requiring further signal from the box to locate the flames, Gould street and Pond avenue were crowded with spectators even before the firemen got to work. Everybody agreed that it was the biggest, hottest and quickest fire Newport had seen in many a day. It was only about a half hour between the first alarm and the recall and yet within that brief space the Newport laundry, a three-story building filled with costly machinery, had been completely demolished, making a total loss, including laundry work, estimated at more than \$20,000.

The door connecting the carpet room, in which the fire originated, and the main building being open and also the skylight at the top of the elevator shaft in the laundry proper, and a stiff breeze blowing, explains the rapidity with which the flames spread through the premises from the ground to the roof.

The property was owned by Messrs. P. H. Horgan, C. C. Peirce and Daniel Galvin and the building and machinery were insured through the agency of Messrs. Bull & Ward for \$5,000. It will be rebuilt at once it being the intention of the owners to have the place in working order again within a month.

The new building will be one story less in height than the old one but will measure 40 feet more in length and possess more room.

No one seems able to explain the origin of the fire and many believe it to have been incendiary.

Fortunately the help on the third floor got through work at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, as had they been at their work when the fire broke out they could not have got out of the building.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to William Marcus Borden, formerly of Green End, Middletown, 6000 feet and a house on Bliss road, near Findlay's florist establishment, for Messrs. Whitwell & White.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Joseph Haire the corner lot on Spring and Church streets, opposite Trinity church, for Miss Caroline Isabella Kendall. The lot is about 3,000 feet and the situation is one of the best business centres in the city.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season for Mr. James C. Knight, ex-Mayor of Providence, his residence and grounds on Bellevue avenue, to Mr. Simon H. Storn of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the Peckham House, No. 31 Corne street, to Mrs. C. Adelaide Snow on lease.

Patrick Ebbitt has sold about 2500 square feet of land on Potter street to John Walsh, for \$1, etc.

Royal B. Bradford and others have sold a lot of land measuring 50 feet on Rhode Island avenue by about 293 feet deep, to Thomas M. Norman, for \$1, etc.

Joseph Hare has sold about 2000 square feet of land with buildings, on Division Street to Robert Hare for \$200.

Edward W. Gould, Jr., has sold 5000 square feet of land on West Broadway, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Barnes, and the estate on Thames street, adjoining property of the late H. H. Young and of Henry Bull, to Eliza B. Gould for \$1, etc.

Mrs. Julia Raymond, commonly known as "the bumpoat woman," was found dead in her room on Young street last Friday afternoon. The medical examiner decided no inquest was necessary, and the remains were turned over to Undertaker Cottrell.

The Fourth of July oration, delivered on Touro Park, Monday, by Mr. J. Stacy Brown, son of ex-Postmaster Lewis Brown, was eloquent and masterly and listened to by the large audience with deepest interest throughout.

Mr. William E. Barker, formerly of this city but at present foreman of the Boston Post composing room, and family spent Sunday here, guests of Captain and Mrs. John Waters on Mt. Vernon St.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., entertained a number of their Newport friends during the Fourth at Ninigret Lodge, in Charlestown.

Mr. Benj. Baker and family have gone to East Jeffrey, N. H., for a short season of rest.

## CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Tuesday Evening—Recommendations Granted and Not Granted.

The City Council held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, Mayor Honey presiding over the Board of Aldermen and Mr. President Boyle over the Common Council, and all the members were present with the exception of one Common Councilman.

The report of the Finance committee was read and received and upon its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Assessor	\$ 337.13
Poor Department	141.13
Kennel Law Fund	7.55
Police Department	133.20
Fire Department	5,515.07
Public Schools	28.02
Streets and Highways	141.37
Watering Streets	310.27
Parks and Public Property	1,022.07
Board of Health	110.74
Lighting Streets	2,419.20
Books, Stationery and Printing	24.33
Touro Street Fund	26.23
Water Supply	2,693.00
Dog Fund	40.00
Burial Grounds	50.00
Ward Meetings	7.56
Touro Synagogue Fund	18.00
Board of Health Office	60.00
Incidentals	49.87
Total	\$15,628.07

The report of the committee on Public Property was read and received and on its recommendation the payment of \$600 for a new hand stand on Touro Park was authorized, and the committee was empowered to employ the Newport Band to give two concerts a week on each of the parks—Touro and Morton.

The committee on Streets and Highways reported recommending new work aggregating an expenditure of \$6800. The recommendations were approved by the Board of Aldermen but in the Common Council each was voted down by a vote of 3 to 0, because the resolutions called for special appropriations. A new curb for about 200 feet on the south side of Old Beach road was ordered.

The fourth quarterly reports of the Overseers of the Poor, of Field Drivers Wilcox and Corcoran, of the Inspector of Nuisances and of the City Treasurer, were severally received.

Resolutions were passed appropriating \$185 to meet a deficit in the Fourth of July appropriations; authorizing the establishment of a fire alarm box at or near Beacom Hill road and Harrison avenue at a cost of \$200, and authorizing the committee on Fire Department to replace two incapacitated horses with two new ones at a cost not to exceed \$500.

A resolution appropriating \$3000 for the purchase of an aerial truck for the Fire Department passed the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 4 to 2, but was almost unanimously voted down in the Common Council.

A resolution asking the Secretary of War to countermand the order for heavy gun practice from Fort Adams in August, was read and passed.

Petitions asking for the temporary removal of the hydrant on Green street; for dredging the slip at Perry wharf, said to be filled in by city sewers, and for the proposed eychote on Beach street to be located near Fir street instead of at Touro's court, were received and referred to the Highway committee, the first named two with power.

An invitation from Benjamin Gardner Commandery, K. T., for the council to review the Grand Commandery on Wednesday, September 21, was received and accepted.

In joint convention the following were elected members of the Fire Department, on recommendation of the Board of Firewards: H. Murphy, W. H. Corcoran, J. A. Giff and P. A. Stevens, of No. 4; E. E. Keeney and M. W. Wetherell, of No. 8, and P. A. Gifford, of No. 1, and a communication, accompanied by the report of the chief of police, was read by His Honor, the Mayor.

In the Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of Health, a communication from the district of Narragansett complaining that some of Newport's house offal had been found upon its shores was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Waters, Myers and Fearing, as was also a communication from Mr. J. D. Horgan, calling attention to the fact that his contract for the disposal of the city swill would expire on the 8th instant and asking that it be renewed for five years.

A communication was also received from Inspector of Nuisances, calling attention to the need of different arrangements and provisions for the disposal of night soil and dead animals.

Bills aggregating more than a thousand dollars, contracted in connection with the investigation of the water supply were ordered paid.

Mrs. L. H. Blackman and Miss Blackman are visiting Mrs. Blackman's sister, Mrs. George Ferguson.

Many dinners and luncheons have been given among the cottagers this week.

Four-in-hands are among Newport's most common equipages this season.

Hon. James M. Drake has been in town this week.

The street cars have done a big business this week.

## CLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

Nero, VI Emperor of Rome.

Continued.

Nero in the mean time proceeded in his cruelties and cruelties, the ears of his subjects and Seneca nothing availing, and in the ninth year of his reign, A. D. 64, the former died, not without suspicion of poison by Nero's order, which so weakened the interest and authority of the other, that seeing himself despised, he desired permission of the Emperor to withdraw himself, like what offering to deliver up his large estate, which had created him so much envy; but Nero having learned and practiced the art of dissimulation, and his color of respect, denied his notion; and Seneca from that time altered his course of life, admitted of few visits, and always appeared with a small retinue. He now unjustly put many eminent persons to death, among them the famous Lucilius Plautus, and Pallas, the former for being of the Julian family, and the latter for being rich, a crime for which many suffered; then, according to his cruelty, he divorced and banished his wife Octavia, upon the account of Poppaea, whom he now married; and when the people murmured at this injury, he afterwards caused her to be put to death. All which time the wars in Armenia were continued against the Parthians, Corbulo having after many successes dispossessed Tiridates, and settled Tigranes in Armenia; which caused Vologases, King of Parthia, to invade Armenia with a powerful army, endeavoring to establish his brother Tiridates, which he effected in a few months. But upon the reinforcements of Corbulo, and another invasion of Armenia, the Parthians were brought to a treaty, wherein it was agreed, that Tiridates laying down his crown at the feet of Nero's statue, should not receive it without his leave.

Nero being desirous of vain glory, and a glorious aspect of his own greatness, he invited Tiridates to come to Rome; which he shortly after performed, being nobly accompanied and honorably entertained. Nero attended his coming with most magnificent preparations, accompanied by the whole senate and people, and seated on a throne, with all the imaginable pomp of majesty and grandeur, and almost surrounded with military ensigns and banners, the Parthian monarch, standing near by in his rich and bright robes, Tiridates ascended the scaffold where Nero sat with great formality and approaching the Emperor, he fell at his feet, who taking him by the right hand, raised him, and placed a crown upon his head, using many words and pompous ceremonies, Tiridates being crowned with this solemnity, after many sumptuous feasts made him in Rome, and covered with a yellow veil, departed for his own country, carrying with him an incredible amount of money, which the Emperor gave him for his journey. Nero was also saluted Emperor, and having caused a crown of laurel to be carried into the capital, he shut up the temple of Janus, according to Suetonius, in token of a universal peace, which had been open about 64 years.

Shortly after the return of Tiridates, Nero took a journey into Greece, reporting that he designed to cut off the plague of Peloponnesus; and though he began that work, yet his chief intention was the acting of plays, (which he did in all the theatres where he came) singing and tuning of choruses, imitating in the Olympic games, though he fell from his chariot, he was notwithstanding rewarded with a crown as victor; after which he returned to Rome, entering in triumph in the chariot of Aquila, surrounded with musicians and players, brought from all parts of the world. In the following year he fell into more prodigious impieties than ever, and into unheard of pollutions; and as nothing is so monstrous as lust when it is unconfined, so it brought Nero into the most extravagant of follies, and unnatural inconsistencies, that ever any monster conceived.

Having attired himself in the habit of a woman, and covered with a yellow veil like a bride, he was wedded to one of his abominable crew called Pythagoras, and again to his freed-man Driphorus, after which he became husband to a boy called Sporus, from whom he took as much of the male as was possible, adorning him with the ornaments of an Emperor, and accompanying him in all public places. Which occasioned several to observe, That the world had been happy, had the Emperor's father been married only to such a spouse. His unbounded lust and exorbitant luxury, daily increased the rage of his fierce and cruel mind, so that he destroyed such numbers of people, that he rather appeared a Devil incarnate, than a man; likewise looting of his predecessors knew their power. He so little dissembling his hatred to the senate, that he frequently intimated, that he designed to destroy that order, and to put the government into the hands of the Equites and his freed-men. He likewise often said, That he had rather be hated than loved, because the people loved him according to their own lusts, and when one in his presence said as a proverb, When I am dead let the world be burnt, Nay, replied he "let it be while I am alive." And not long after, he had ordered to be burnt on fire in several places, getting himself upon a high tower, beholding the miserable destruction with infinite joy and satisfaction, and in a playful habit singing, "The destruction of Troy." The fire continued above six days, consuming innumerable rows of stately and glorious buildings and riches, goods and merchandise of an inestimable value, there being but four parts of the fourteen remaining. And Nero to make his wickedness more complete, out of hatred to the Christians, who were very numerous in the city, accused them of this fact, and raised the first general persecution, putting great numbers of them to death, treating them with all imaginable scorn and cruelty, causing some of them to be covered with skins of wild beasts, and to be devoured by dogs, others to be crucified, and others to be burnt alive, and in the night to give light to passengers, as Tacitus assures us. He set apart his gardens for this spectacle, joining to them the diversions of the circus, and appeared publicly in the habit of a charioteer, sitting in his chariot. This persecution began in the eleventh year

## of Nero's reign, (A. D. 65) and 32 after our Saviour's crucifixion, in which persecution, besides St. Paul, who was persecuted, St. Peter also was crowned with martyrdom, being crucified, as it is written with his head downwards, which death he chose as more dishonorable than that of his Lord and master.

Nero after his burning the city, as though he desired to free himself from that smoky, took great care to re-edify it, especially his own palace, which was done with far greater magnificence than formerly. It now reached from Mount Palatine to mount Esquiline, the entrance spacious enough to receive a colossus of this Emperor one hundred and twenty feet high. The galleries consisted of three rows of stately pillars, a full mile in length; and within were huge ponds, curious gardens and orchards, and pleasant walks and groves, furnished with all sorts of wild beasts. The halls and dining rooms, besides their being built of marble, alabaster, jasper, topazes, and other excellent stones, had the timber works and ceilings richly inlaid with gold and ivory, and gloriously adorned with precious stones and mother of pearl. Some of like rooms were beautifully arched like the firmament, the roofs being moved by levers and jacks, and set of gold and ivory, which frequently cast out sweet water, and most precious odors. And now he acknowledged, that he had begun to dwell like a man. His structures were magnificent to a miracle, and his prodigalities boundless to madness, and scarcely so much in his buildings as in most other things, wherein his excess was incredible. He highly extolled the management of his time, for spending in so short a time such vast sums as had been hoarded up by Tiberius; and whenever he went a fishing, his retinue was of silk thread and the cords of the finest silk. In his journeys and progresses, which were very frequent, besides an infinite number of followers and attendants, he never had less than a thousand wagons for his wardrobe, drawn by mules richly adorned and shod with silver, and the leaders of them gloriously attired in cloth of gold, silver and silk. Suetonius tells us, that he made a most princely funeral for his mother, which he bestowed the whole estate of a very rich usurer called Paneros. His donatives to the people were still more extravagant; for whereas other Emperors were wont to throw set quantities of money and things of small value among the people, called Missilia, being designed for them who could first catch them, this Emperor brought out vast quantities of rich apparel, gold, silver and precious stones, and for things which could not be thrown abroad in their kind, he caused certain tickets to be cast among the people, each containing what the person should have in whose hands it came, as wheat, herbs, slaves, etc., extending so far as to give heritages, fields, houses, islands, and things of extraordinary value. All which immense prodigalities caused him to use intolerable exactions and exactions in all the provinces; which were such as many places were depopulated and became desolate, though his profuse gifts in a great measure preserved the love of the commons of Rome.

(To be continued.)

## Silas Casey Camp, Sons of Veterans.

of Wickford, made an excursion to Newport Tuesday evening and were entertained by Gen. A. G. Lawrence Camp of this city.

What promises to be the best ball game of the season has been arranged for today at Morton Park between the Berkeleys of Berkeleys and the Atlantics of Newport.

The Newport Illuminating Company are providing their new quarters in the Aquidneck Mill building with the necessary new machinery.

Mr. J. M. K. Southwick's losses by the recent fire on Swinburne's wharf have been adjusted at \$2000 on stock and \$1741 on building.

The recently elected officers of Newport Associates No. 4, U. M. R. A., were installed Wednesday evening by Hon. R. S. Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons, who have been abroad for the past six months, are expected at their Newport cottage next week.

Past Exalted Ruler John Waters, of Newport Lodge of Elks, has been appointed district deputy of the Order in Rhode Island.

Mr. Tommy Pettitt has arrived at the Newport Casino for the season and lawn tennis and court tennis have been resumed.

The late Col. Mendenhall will be succeeded in command at Fort Adams by Col. Richard Leder of the First Artillery.

Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney and family are at the Travers cottage on Narragansett avenue for the season.

Senator Charles H. Burdick is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Grant, of Providence, at Buttonwoods.

Mr. George T. Finch, of New York, spent Sunday and the Fourth with his parents in this city.

Dr. C. F. Barker and Mrs. Barker have been at the White Mountains this week.

The Old Colony Company brought a large excursion from Boston Sunday.

Mr. Geo. C. Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting Newport friends.

Mr. Frank L. Powell is again able to attend to business.

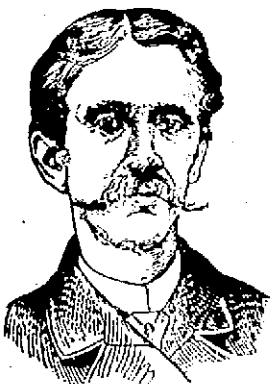
Mr. James Coggeshall has been in town this week.



## The Great War Syndicate.

By FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Author of "Raffles Grange," "The Man of the Year," "The Christmas Week," "The Lady of the Lake," "The Last Mrs. Nell," "The Hundredth Man," "The Casting Away of Mr. Locke and Mrs. Alabaster," "The Diamond," etc.



FRANK R. STOCKTON.

In the spring of a certain year, not far from the close of the nineteenth century, when the political relations between the United States and Great Britain became so strained that careful observers on both sides of the Atlantic were forced to the belief that a serious break in these relations might be looked for at any time, the fishing schooner Eliza Drum sailed from a port in Maine for the banks of Newfoundland.

It was in this year that a new system of protection for American fishing vessels had been adopted in Washington. Every fleet of these vessels was accompanied by one or more United States cruisers, which remained on the fishing grounds, not only for the purpose of warning unwary American craft who might approach too near the three mile limit, but also to overlook the action of the British naval vessels on the coast, and to interfere, at least by protest, with such seizures of American fishing boats as might appear to be unjust. In the opinion of all persons of sober judgment there was nothing in the condition of affairs at this time so dangerous to the peace of the two countries as the presence of these American cruisers in the fishing waters.

The Eliza Drum was late in her arrival on the fishing grounds, and having, under orders from Washington, reported to the commander of the Lennahua, the United States vessel in charge at that place, her captain and crew went vigorously to work to make up for lost time. They worked so vigorously and with eyes so single to the catching of fish, that on the morning of the day after their arrival they were hauling up cod at a point which, according to the nationality of the calculator, might be two and three-quarters or three and one-quarter miles from the Canadian coast.

In consequence of this inattention to the apparent extent of the marine mile the Eliza Drum, a little before noon, was overhauled and seized by the British cruiser Dog Star. A few miles away the Lennahua had perceived the dangerous position of the Eliza Drum, and had started toward her to warn her to take a less doubtful position. But before she arrived the capture had taken place. When he reached the spot where the Eliza Drum had been fishing the commander of the Lennahua made an observation of the distance from the shore, and calculated it to be more than three miles. When he sent an officer in a boat to the Dog Star to state the result of his computations the captain of the British vessel replied that he was satisfied the distance was less than three miles, and that he was now about to take the Eliza Drum into port.

On receiving this information, the commander of the Lennahua steamed closer to the Dog Star and informed her captain by means of a speaking trumpet, that if he took the Eliza Drum into a Canadian port, he would first have to sail over his ship. To this the captain of the Dog Star replied that he did not in the least object to sail over the Lennahua, and proceeded to put a prize crew on board the fishing vessel.

At this juncture the captain of the Eliza Drum ran up a large American flag; in five minutes afterward the captain of the prize crew hauled it down; in less than ten minutes after this the Lennahua and the Dog Star were blazing at each other with their bow guns. The spark had been struck.

The contest was not a long one. The Dog Star was of much greater tonnage and heavier armament than her antagonist, and early in the afternoon she steamed for St. Johns, taking with her as prizes both the Eliza Drum and the Lennahua.

All that night, at every point in the United States which was reached by telegraph, there burned a smoldering fire; and the next morning, when the regular and extra editions of the newspapers were poured out upon the land, the first burst into a roaring blaze. From lakes to gulf, from ocean to ocean, on mountain and plain, in city and prairie, it roared and blazed. Parties, sections, politics were all forgotten. Every American formed part of an electric system; the same fire flashed into every soul. No matter what might be thought on the morrow, or in the coming days which might bring better understanding, this day the unreasoning fire blazed and roared.

With morning newspapers in their hands men rushed from the breakfast tables into the streets to meet their fellow men. What was it that they should do?

Detailed accounts of the affair came rapidly, but there was nothing in them to quiet the national indignation. The American flag had been hauled down by Englishmen, an American naval vessel had been fired into and captured; that was enough! No matter whether the Eliza Drum was within the three mile limit or not! No matter which vessel fired first! If it were the Lennahua, the more honor to her; she ought to have done it! From platform, pulpit, stump and editorial office came one resounding shout directed to-

ward Washington.

Congress was in session, and in its halls the fire roared louder and blazed higher than on mountain or plain, in city or prairie. No member of the government, from president to page, ventured to oppose the tempestuous demands of the people. The day for argument upon the exciting question had been a long and weary one, and it had gone by. In less than a week the great shout of the people was answered by a declaration of war against Great Britain.

When this had been done those who demanded war breathed easier, but those who must direct the war breathed harder. It was indeed a time for hard breathing, but the great mass of the people perceived no reason why this should be. Money there was in vast abundance; in every state well drilled men by thousands stood ready for the word to march, and the military experience and knowledge given by a great war was yet strong upon the nation.

To the people at large the plan of the war appeared a very obvious and a very simple one. Canada had given to the offense, Canada should be made to pay the penalty. In a very short time 100,000, 200,000, 500,000 men, if necessary, could be made ready for the invasion of Canada. From platform, pulpit, stump and editorial office came the cry:

"On to Canada!"

At the seat of government, however, the plan of the war did not appear so obvious, simple. Throwing a great army into Canada was all well enough, and that army would probably do well enough. But the question which produced hard breathing in the executive branch of the government was the immediate protection of the sea coast—Atlantic, Gulf, and even Pacific.

In a storm of national indignation war had been declared against a power which at this period of her history had brought up her naval forces to a point double in strength to that of any other country in the world. And this war had been declared by a nation which, comparatively speaking, possessed no naval strength at all.

For some years the United States navy had been steadily improving, but this improvement was not sufficient to make it worthy of reliance at this crisis. As has been said, there was money enough, and every ship yard in the country could be set to work to build ironclad men-of-war, but it takes a long time to build ships, and England's navy was aloft. It was the British keel that America had to fear.

By means of the continental cables it was known that many of the largest mail vessels of the British transatlantic lines, which had been withdrawn upon the declaration of war, were preparing in British ports to transport troops to Canada. It was not impossible that these great steamers might land an army in Canada before an American army could be organized and marched to that province. It might be that the United States would be forced to defend her borders, instead of invading those of the enemy.

In every fort and navy yard all was activity; the hammering of iron went on by day and by night, but what was to be done when the great ironclads of England hammered upon our defenses? How long would it be before the American flag would be seen no more upon the high seas?

It is not surprising that the government found its position one of perilous responsibility. A warlike nation expected of it more than it could perform. All over the country, however, there were thoughtful men, not connected with the government, who saw the perilous features of the situation, and day by day these grew less afraid of being considered traitors and more willing to declare their convictions of the country's danger. Despite the continuance of the national enthusiasm, doubts, perplexities and fears began to show themselves.

In the states bordering upon Canada a reactionary feeling became evident. Unless the United States navy could prevent England from rapidly pouring into Canada, not only her own troops, but perhaps those of allied nations, these northern states might become the scene of warfare, and whatever the issue of the contest, their lands might be ravished, their people suffer.

From many quarters urgent demands were now pressed upon the government. From the interior there were clamors for troops to be massed on the northern frontier, and from the seaboard cities there came a cry for ships that were worthy to be called men-of-war; ships to defend the harbors and bays; ships to repel an invasion by sea. Suggestions were innumerable. There was no time to build, it was urged; the government could call upon friendly nations. But wise men smiled sadly at these suggestions; it was difficult to find a nation desirous of a war with England.

In the midst of the enthusiasm, the fears and the suggestions, came reports of the capture of American merchantmen by fast British cruisers. These reports made the American people more furious, the American government more anxious.

Almost from the beginning of this period of national turmoil, a party of gentlemen met daily in one of the large rooms in a hotel in New York. At first there were eleven of these men, all from the great Atlantic cities, but their number increased by arrivals from other parts of the country, until at last they numbered twenty-three. These gentlemen were all great capitalists, and accustomed to occupying themselves with great enterprises. By day and by night they met together with closed doors, until they had matured the scheme which they had been considering. As soon as this work was done, a committee was sent to Washington, to submit a plan to the government.

These twenty-three men had formed themselves into a syndicate, with the object of taking entire charge of the war between the United States and Great Britain.

This proposition was an astounding one, but the government was obliged to treat it with respectful consideration. The men who offered it were a power in the land, a power which no government could afford to disregard.

It was stipulated that the land and naval forces of the United States should remain under the entire control of the government, but should be maintained as a defensive force and not brought into action unless any failure on the part of the syndicate should render such action necessary.

The state of feeling in governmental circles, and the evidences of alarm and distrust which were becoming apparent in congress and among the people, exercised an important influence in favor of the syndicate. The government caught at its proposition, not as if it were a straw but as if it were a life raft. The men who offered to relieve the executive departments were men of great ability, prominent positions, and vast resources, whose vast enterprises had already made them known all over the globe. Such men were not likely to jeopardize their reputations and fortunes in a case like this, unless they had well founded reasons for believing that they would be successful. Even the largest amount stipulated to be paid them in case of success would be less than the ordinary estimates for the military and naval operations which had been anticipated; and in case of failure, the amount forfeited would go far to repair the losses which might be sustained by the citizens of the various states.

At all events, should the syndicate be allowed to take immediate control of the war, there would be time to put the army and navy, especially the latter, in better condition to carry on the contest in case of the failure of the syndicate. Organization and construction might still go on, and, should it be necessary, the army and navy could step into the contest fresh and well prepared.

All branches of the government united in accepting the offer of the syndicate. The contract was signed, and the world waited to see what would happen next.

The influence which for years had been exerted by the interests controlled by the men composing the syndicate had its effect in producing a popular confidence in the power of the members of the syndicate to conduct a war as successfully as they had conducted other gigantic enterprises. Therefore, although predictions of disaster came from many quarters, the American public appeared willing to wait with but moderate impatience for the result of this novel undertaking.

The government now proceeded to mass troops at important points on the northern frontier; forts were supplied with men and armaments; all coast defenses were put in the best possible condition; the navy was stationed at important ports, and work at the ship yards went on. But, without reference to all this, the work of the syndicate immediately began.

This body of men were of various politics and of various pursuits in life. But politics were no more regarded in the work they had undertaken than they would have been in the purchase of land or of railroad iron. No manifestoes of motives and intentions were issued to the public. The syndicate simply went to work. There could be no doubt that early success would be a direct profit to it, but there could also be no doubt that its success would be a vast benefit and profit, not only to the business enterprises in which these men were severally engaged, but to the business of the whole country. To save the United States from a dragging war, and to save themselves from the effects of it, were the prompting motives for the formation of the syndicate.

Without hesitation, the syndicate determined that the war in which it was about to engage should be one of defense by means of offense. Such a war must necessarily be quick and effective; and with all the force of their fortunes, their minds and their bodies, its members went to work to wage this war quickly and effectively.

All known inventions and improvements in the art of war had been thoroughly considered by the syndicate and by the eminent specialists whom it had enlisted in its service. Certain recently perfected engines of war, novel in nature, were the exclusive property of the syndicate. It was known or surmised in certain quarters that the syndicate had secured possession of important warlike inventions, but what they were and how they acted was a secret carefully guarded and protected.

The first step of the syndicate was to purchase from the United States government ten war vessels. These were of medium size and in good condition, but they were of an old fashioned type, and it had not been considered expedient to put them in commission. This action caused surprise and disappointment in many quarters. It had been supposed that the syndicate, through its agents, scattered all over the world, would immediately acquire, by purchase or lease, a fleet of fine ironclads culled from various maritime powers. But the syndicate having no intention of involving, or attempting to involve, other countries in this quarrel, paid no attention to public opinion, and went to work in its own way.

Its vessels, eight of which were on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific, were rapidly prepared for the peculiar service in which they were to be engaged. The resources of the syndicate were great, and in a very short time several of their vessels, already heavily

plated with steel, were furnished with an additional outside armor, formed of strips of elastic steel, each reaching from the gunwales nearly to the surface of the water. These strips, about a foot wide, and placed an inch or two apart, were each backed by several powerful air buffers, so that a ball striking one or more of them would be deprived of much of its momentum. The experiments upon the steel spring and buffers adopted by the syndicate showed that the force of the heaviest cannonading was almost deadened by the powerful elasticity of this armor.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Wm. F. Parker, M. D., "The Watchdog," 10th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

SECTIONAL VIEW OF SIDE OF REVELLER NO. 1.

A, spring tension bars; B, air buffers; C, iron deck; D, tank lining; E, tank braces.

The armament of each vessel consisted of but one gun, of large caliber, placed on the forward deck, and protected by a bomb proof covering. Each vessel was manned by a captain and crew from the merchant service, from whom no warlike duties were expected. The fighting operations were in charge of a small body of men, composed of two or three scientific specialists and some practical gunners and their assistants. A few bomb proof canopies and a curved steel deck completed the defenses of the vessel.

Besides equipping this little navy, the syndicate set about the construction of certain sea going vessels of an extraordinary kind. So great were the facilities at its command, and so thorough and complete its methods, that ten or a dozen shipyards and foundries were set to work simultaneously to build one of these ships. In a marvellously short time the syndicate possessed several of them ready for action.

These vessels became technically known as "crabs." They were not large, and the only part of them which projected above the water, was the middle of an elliptical deck, slightly convex, and heavily mailed with ribs of steel. These vessels were fitted with electric engines of extraordinary power, and were capable of great speed. At their bows, fully protected by the overhanging deck, was the machinery by which their peculiar work was to be accomplished. The syndicate intended to confine itself to marine operations, and for the present it was contented with these two classes of vessels.

The armament for each of the large vessels, as has been said before, consisted of a single gun of long range, and the ammunition was confined entirely to a new style of projectile, which had never yet been used in warfare. The material and construction of this projectile were known only to three members of the syndicate, who had invented and perfected it, and it was on account of their possession of this secret that they had been invited to join that body.

SECTIONAL VIEW OF REVELLER'S BOW, SHOWING:

A, gigantic gun used in projecting the instantaneous motor; B, electric motor used in loading gun; C, loading chamber; D, bomb proof hood to gun.

This projectile was not, in the ordinary sense of the word, an explosive, and was named by its inventors "The Instantaneous Motor." It was discharged from an ordinary cannon, but no gunpowder or other explosive compound was used to propel it. The bomb possessed in itself the necessary power of propulsion, and the gun was used merely to give it the proper direction.

These bombs were cylindrical in form, and pointed at the center end. They were filled with hundreds of small tubes, each radiating outward from a central line. Those in the middle third of the bomb pointed directly outward, while those in its front portion were inclined forward at a slight angle, and those in the rear portion backward at the same angle. One tube at the end of the bomb, and pointing directly backward, furnished the motive power.

Each of these tubes could exert a force sufficient to move an ordinary train of passenger cars one mile, and this power could be exerted instantaneously, so that the difference in time in the starting of a train at one end of the mile and its arrival at the other would not be appreciable. The difference in concussionary force between a train moving at the rate of a mile in two minutes, or even one minute, and another train which moves a mile in an instant, can easily be imagined.

(Continued on third page.)

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for 'That Tired Feeling.' I cheerfully recommend."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ill, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache.

THE HIGHEST HONORS HAVE BEEN AWARDED FOR THESE INSTRUMENTS.

Bay State Guitars, WASHINGTON and BOSTON, the Wm. B. Clark & Co. Boston, the Wm. B. Clark & Co. Boston, the Wm. B. Clark & Co. Boston.

Gold Silver Bronze Medals have been awarded for these instruments.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Wm. F. Parker, M. D., "The Watchdog," 10th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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always on hand  
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carefully prepared and delivered.

FRANKLIN COAL of Lykens' Valley,  
Very handsome and large size.  
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In all Varieties and Sizes.  
Also all kinds of WOOD Sawed and Split as Desired.

PERRY BROTHERS  
187 THAMES STREET.

For Sale.  
30,000  
California Privets  
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H. M. WILSON

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and clients that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1892, my place of business will be No. 13 Forest Square, and those who have a subscription or purchase will please call for the same.

The Best is the Cheapest

"The Diamond C"  
HAMS,  
SHOULDERS,  
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BACON  
Accured from R. I. Pork and Corn Cobs Skinned, and are the Best

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Plans and Estimates furnished on application (General Building, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.)  
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STONE WORKS.  
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Old Solace  
Whiskey.  
Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

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Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and 1/2 pt. (Imperial measure) For sale by

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Blank Books, Wholesale or retail, on hand or made to order. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gift Lettering, Muslin Perforating and Paper cutting.  
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Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.  
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PINE LINEN PAPER,  
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AND  
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A good second-hand square piano in perfect order with new cover and stool for \$15 on easy instalments or less for cash.

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NOTICE  
If you are looking for a position of any kind in the West we have vacancies for office work, store clerks, farm hands, and other positions too numerous to mention. Address, enclosing stamp for reply, to A. E. FAIRBANKS & CO., 1004 Union Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Water.  
ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' Street, near Thames.  
Office/Heary from R. A. N. 109 P. M.  
WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

















Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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## ABSOLUTELY PURE

**TIVERTON.**  
Burglars recently entered the home of Thomas H. Macomber at Tiverton, and stole a large quantity of clothing, including a baby's few months old. They stole \$100 but in their hurry to depart they dropped \$55 of it.

Persons in the late, surprisingly quick in effort and economical in price—in wonder that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the leading preparation.

## The Deering Giant Mower.



With 3 inch and 2-1/4 inch sections, 5 feet and 6 feet cutter bar. This mower has proved itself to be the leading mower. It has higher wheels and wider apart than other mowers, which ensures easy draft. The frame work is built up as to carry a long bar, without quiver, while doing its work. Try it if you want a machine that will do your work.

Thomas Tedders, Thomas Royal Rake and The Gazelle Rake.

A. A. BARKER, 162 & 164 Broadway.  
P. S.—Extra parts to any make Mower, Rake or Tedder, furnished at short notice.

## WE MUST HAVE MONEY

Warm Weather the Cause of All the Trouble!  
Horse Blankets, Robes, Gents' Underclothing, Socks,  
Gloves and Mittens at Cost, for Two Weeks.

**CARPENTER'S, 201 Thames Street.**  
**BLACK ISLAND EXCURSIONS.**

1892. SEASON. 1892.  
Newport to Block Island.

By Steamer MOUNT HOPE.

Commencing Saturday, July 2, and until further notice, steamer Mount Hope will make excursions from Newport to Block Island every TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Leave Newport at 10:30 A. M.; leave Block Island at 3 P. M.

**FRIDAY EXCURSIONS.**  
Commencing July 1, steamer Mount Hope will leave Newport at 10:15 A. M. every Friday, leave Block Island at 3 P. M. Three excursions each week.

**EXCURSION TICKETS** (Newport to Block Island and return, one way fare, 75c. Children under twelve years, half price. Boat leaves Old Colony Steamboat Co.'s north wharf at all trips.

D. G. LAWTON, Agent.

**Five Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
MAYOR'S OFFICE.  
BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL, the undersigned hereby offers a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such evidence as will secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have caused or attempted any incendiary fire in this city since the 1st day of April last. This reward will be payable (immediately on the passing of sentence) to the person or persons who the undersigned shall say is entitled to it.

SAM'L R. HONEY, Mayor.

**Island Savings Bank.**  
NEWPORT, R. I., June 15, 1892.  
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of this bank, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—Augustus C. Titus.  
Vice President—Robert S. Franklin, John T. Embury and Stephen S. Allen.  
Treasurer—Henry C. Case, William H. Wilbur, Nathaniel G. Stanton, William A. Armstrong, David Braman, Parson S. Tucker, Christopher P. Barker, Gardner H. Reynolds and Edward A. Brown.  
Secretary and Treasurer—Edward Newton.

EDWARD NEWTON, Secretary.

**Island Savings Bank.**  
38th DIVIDEND.  
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 15.

EDWARD NEWTON, Treasurer.

**New England Commercial Bank.**  
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1892.

N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

**First National Bank.**  
NEWPORT, R. I., June 22, 1892.  
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders at this bank on and after July 1, 1892.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

**National Exchange Bank.**  
DIVIDEND NO. 51.  
FOUR PER CENT. semi-annual, payable on and after July 1, 1892.

EDWARD NEWTON, Cashier.

**Newport National Bank.**  
A DIVIDEND of four and one-half per cent. will be paid to the stockholders at this bank on and after Friday, July 1, 1892.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

**Aquidneck National Bank.**  
DIVIDEND NO. 51.  
FOUR PER CENT. payable on and after July 1, 1892.

CHAS. T. WILKINS, Cashier.

### The Last Rail Laid.

The last rail on the Plymouth & Middleboro Railroad was laid Friday afternoon. A party left Plymouth at the 3 o'clock train for M. Carmel, where the rail was ready to be put down. They stopped at North Carter and took on another party, then proceeded up the road. Nathaniel Morton, president of the Plymouth Commercial Club, was the first to drive the spike, and was followed by J. J. Russell, a director of the Old Colony Railroad, F. A. Ward, A. T. Savery and U. S. Davis. Then Rev. E. W. Shurtleff of the Church of the Pilgrims of Plymouth made congratulatory remarks, after which the president of the Plymouth & Middleboro Railroad, T. D. Shumway, drove the last spike connecting Plymouth and Middleboro by rail and putting Plymouth on a direct line to New York. The road is 15 miles long, was begun in January, and it is hoped to have it ready for traffic by the middle of August, as the work of ballasting the track is being pushed as fast as possible.

### PORTSMOUTH.

The hay-making is being pushed with all possible speed. The hay-crop is in many instances a great deal lighter than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo P. of Bristol are visiting at Mr. E. A. Coggeshall's.

Mr. J. B. P. Smith of Newport, is repairing the buildings, etc., at Oakland Farm.

Mr. H. A. C. Taylor, owner of the Glen, has had the mill which was used many years for the manufacture of cloth taken down, and is to build an ice house and a tool house on or near the location.

The Rev. John McGrohan, the newly elected pastor of the Christian Church in this town, has arrived with his family and will enter upon his duties tomorrow, Sunday.

Rev. Prof. Sears, of Brown University, will officiate on Sunday, 10th inst., in St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, at 11 A. M. and Holy Cross chapel, Middletown, at 2:30 P. M.

### TIVERTON.

The librarian of the Whitridge Hall library sends in the following report of the circulation of books during the month of June: Biography, 2; history, 5; travel and geography, 7; science and art, 3; miscellaneous, 11; fiction, 122; total 150. Visitors to reading room and library during the month, 101.

The funeral of Mr. William Anthony, who was instantaneously killed through a runaway horse dashing into his team, took place from his late residence Friday noon, July 1st, the Rev. Walter Pierce conducting the services which were largely attended by relatives and sympathizing friends. Anthony was a man without enemies, respected by all who knew him, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole community in which he moved. Mr. Anthony was born at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1828. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his loss. The interment took place in the family lot at Newtown, R. I.; his four brothers and two nephews acting as pall bearers.

There were five Tiverton graduates at the D. M. C. Durfee High School Friday evening, Misses Mary Josephine Brown, Grace Osborn, Florence W. Brown, Messrs. Albion C. Cook, Sylvanus Nickerson.

Mrs. and Miss Converse, of Taunton, are guests at the Smith cottage.

Mrs. Billing and family are occupying the Church homestead for the season. Rev. Mr. Forbes, wife and son, and Mrs. Sawyer all of Taunton, are also at the Church homestead for the season.

Miss Minnie Almy, of New Bedford, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Lena Thompson left town Tuesday evening for an extended stay at Newport.

With the first of July commences the double mail service from Little Compton and Tiverton Four Corners, which is appreciated by the majority of the residents of both towns.

The school in district No. 1, are to have a flag raising on Friday afternoon.

### LITTLE COMPTON.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Court of Probate and Town Council, Messrs. Gray, Brownell, Wilbur, Samuel B. Gray and Simmons were present; business transactions were as follows:

Notice given to Rachel A. Peckham to appear July 11th, to show cause why her children should not be adjudged to be sent to the state home for children. Pardon C. Brownell was appointed to have charge of and to have under the burial ground and the town lot on the Common. George A. Lemay was appointed constable. Vote to allow George A. Lemay, surveyor, a sufficient sum to make with what has heretofore been allowed him \$100. John Hoxie, surveyor, was allowed \$50. William S. Almy was appointed a committee to have charge of the town farm for the year. Voted that the surveyors should be held drivers for their respective districts.

The petition of Edward Pearce et al. for widening the highway was postponed to the September meeting of the council.

The following bills were allowed and orders for payment given: Thomas D. Grinnell, \$152; John P. Pierce, \$101.45; George A. Lemay, \$100.25; John Hoxie, \$117.40; William S. Almy, salary for six months, \$25.

Notice was ordered on account of Job Wortell, administrator on the estates of Sarah A. Douglas and Clara L. Almy. Notice ordered on account of Job Wortell, guardian of the person and estate of James H. Almy. First account of Charles Brightman, executor on the estate of Thomas Brightman, received.

At a special meeting of the town council it was voted to grant permission to the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Co. to erect poles with wires, from the office on the Common west to the Western Union Telegraph poles, and on them to Seacomet Hotel.

Voted that William T. Church and William S. Almy be a committee to locate the poles.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church held its second annual meeting Tuesday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, John Bain; Vice President, Grace McLeish; Recording Secretary, Morris Ross; Treasurer, Daniel Morris.

The steamship Scythia left Boston on Saturday for Liverpool with the largest saloon list ever known from Boston. There are in all 161 cabins, 170 second cabin, and 223 steerage passengers.

Mr. Henry Lee, formerly of this city, but now of Jersey, Ill., is here on a vacation.

### New Advertisements.

#### FOR SALE.

3 Good Side Spring Potato Wagons, One Horse.

Just the thing to cart potatoes in.

J. B. BACHELLER,

Commercial Whf. Box 115

NEWPORT, R. I.

Savings Bank of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2, 1892.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of this institution will be held at their Banking House on Friday, the 10th day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

## Watermelons!!!!

ON ICE

T. E. Sherman's,

122 BROADWAY.

## Palm Leaf Fans

3c. each.

## Japanese Fans

of all kinds for

5, 10, 15, 25, 31, 35, 40, up.

SPLIT BAMBOO

## Piazza Curtains

all sizes.

## Hammocks

25 different kinds to select from.

Full size Hammocks for 40, 75, 95, 1.25, 1.75, 1.90, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 3.90, up to 5.50.

Hammock Pillows

for 25c.

Hammock Chairs,

Hammock Hooks,

Hammock Ropes,

Hammock Spreaders,

all sizes.

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